SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

FLJ21075 (A-19): sc-246804

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

Chromosome 7 is about 158 milllion bases long, encodes over 1000 genes and makes up about 5% of the human genome. Chromosome 7 has been linked to osteogenesis imperfecta, Pendred syndrome, lissencephaly, citrullinemia and Shwachman-Diamond syndrome. The deletion of a portion of the q arm of chromosome 7 is associated with Williams-Beuren syndrome, a condition characterized by mild mental retardation, an unusual comfort and friendliness with strangers and an elfin appearance. Deletions of portions of the q arm of chromosome 7 are also seen in a number of myeloid disorders including cases of acute myelogenous leukemia and myelodysplasia. The FLJ21075 gene product has been provisionally designated FLJ21075 pending further characterization.

REFERENCES

1. Tsipouras, P., et al. 1983. Restriction fragment length polymorphism associated with the pro α 2(I) gene of human type I procollagen. Application to a family with an autosomal dominant form of osteogenesis imperfecta. J. Clin. Invest. 72: 1262-1267.
2. Liang, H., et al. 1998. Molecular anatomy of chromosome 7q deletions in myeloid neoplasms: evidence for multiple critical loci. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95: 3781-3785.
3. Hillier, L.W., et al. 2003. The DNA sequence of human chromosome 7. Nature 424: 157-164.
4. Eckert, M.A., et al. 2006. The neurobiology of Williams syndrome: cascading influences of visual system impairment? Cell. Mol. Life Sci. 63: 1867-1875.
5. Osborne, L.R., et al. 2006. Williams-Beuren syndrome diagnosis using fluorescence *in situ* hybridization. Methods Mol. Med. 126: 113-128.
6. Reiner, O., et al. 2006. Lissencephaly 1 linking to multiple diseases: mental retardation, neurodegeneration, schizophrenia, male sterility, and more. Neuromolecular Med. 8: 547-565.
7. Shimamura, A. 2006. Shwachman-diamond syndrome. Semin. Hematol. 43: 178-188.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: C7orf69 (human) mapping to 7p12.3.

SOURCE

FLJ21075 (A-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of FLJ21075 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-246804 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

FLJ21075 (A-19) is recommended for detection of FLJ21075 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for FLJ21075 siRNA (h): sc-89749, FLJ21075 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-89749-SH and FLJ21075 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-89749-V.

Molecular Weight of FLJ21075: 14 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.